



BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1958

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

and

Cleansing Superintendent



Health Department,  
Park House,  
Park Street,  
WORKSOP.

July, 1959.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1958 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 170 and stands at 34,250.

There has been an increase in the birth rate from 616 in 1957 to 621 in 1958.

The Infant Mortality rate is 17.7 and an analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year will be found in the text of the report.

During the year one person suffered from paralytic poliomyelitis.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 304.

For the tenth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

This introductory letter is short because I have taken the opportunity of expounding at length on the various services in the text of the report. Reference is made in some detail as to how the town derives its water supply, and the precautions taken to ensure its safety. A review of the sewerage scheme of the town is also included.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for support and encouragement.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

M.B. McCANN.

Medical Officer of Health.



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MAYOR

COUNCILLOR A. THORNTON, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor C. Harrison, J.P.

Vice Chairman: Alderman H.B. Taylor.

Alderman H. Hartland, J.P.  
Alderman J.H. Saxton  
Alderman S.J. Skillen, J.P.  
Councillor A.J. Burton  
Councillor C.F. Cooley  
Councillor D. Miller  
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.  
Councillor L.M. Seymour  
Councillor Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers  
Councillor G.E. White

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman S.J. Skillen, J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor H.B. Dunn.

Alderman H.B. Taylor  
Councillor A.J. Burton  
Councillor G.K. Boardman  
Councillor W.H. Chambers  
Councillor J.T. Cubbin  
Councillor W.V. Machin  
Councillor D. Miller  
Councillor A.J. Eastland, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. E.M. Trigg  
Councillor Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

M.B. McCann, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

W.H. Harris, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

F.W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I.

L.H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.

B. Sykes, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

Mrs. E.M. Heap

Miss A. Deane

Miss J. Littler

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# SECTION A.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	17,935
Population at census 1951	..	..	..	31,038
Estimated population	..	..	..	34,250
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/59	..	..	..	10,387
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/59	..	..	..	£193,890
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/59	..	..	..	£356,923
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	£1,581

## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS - Live

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	320	275	595
Illegitimate	..	..	..	16	10	26
				<u>336</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>621</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	18.1
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales						16.4

### STILLBIRTHS.

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	6	12	18
Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
				<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	29.6
Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	.55

### DEATHS - Resident.

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
				171	133	304
Death rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	8.87
Death rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales						11.7

### INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	6	4	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	-	1
				<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births England and Wales				..	..	22.5

MATERNAL DEATHS.

N I L

Causes of Death - Worksop Borough.

Heart disease (all forms)	..	..	..	..	81
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System			..	..	44
Cancer (all forms)	..	..	..	..	55
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	17
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	14
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	25
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2
Kidney disease	..	..	..	..	2
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	..	..	2
Stomach ulcer	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	5
Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System			..	..	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases			..	..	31
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	3
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	..	..	..	1
Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					304
					<hr/>



SECTION B.

Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Carlton Road.

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	100
New cases under 1 year	291
New cases over 1 year	26
Total attendances	4,164

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Friday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	25
New cases over 1 year	2
Total attendances	393

Manton Sub-Clinic.

Sessions held fortnightly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	42
New cases over 1 year	4
Total attendances	415

Ante-Natal Clinic, Worksop.

Sessions held each week on Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

The total number of women who attended the Clinic during  
the year was 73.

Number of sessions	51
New cases	58
Attendances	346

### Provision of Maternity Beds.

Arrangements for admission to hospital are now made by the Nottingham-Shire County Council and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

### Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

### Worksop Cripples Guild.

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and after-care of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

The sessions are as under:-

#### Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuesday	-	9-0 a.m.
Thursday	-	9-0 a.m.
Saturday	-	9-0 a.m.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. McMullan, F.R.C.S., visits the clinics at 18, Potter Street, Worksop, on the second Tuesday of each month at 2-30 p.m. and the fourth Saturday in each month at 9-30 a.m. An Orthopaedic Sister attends on Tuesdays of each week and there is a resident physiotherapist.

### Care of Illegitimate Children.

Under a scheme adopted in 1944, the district has the service of a part-time Welfare Officer of the County Council Almoner Service, who co-operates with the Health Visitors and with the workers of the voluntary moral welfare organisations.

### Ambulance Service.

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-station". Vehicles comprise four ambulances and two sifter-cars. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. Telephone No. Worksop 3366.

### Laboratory Service.

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of Typhoid, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and the examination of ice-cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

### HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Association employing whole and part-time nurses will continue their Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The District Nurses for this area are:-

Miss H. Boyle, 30, Bracebridge	Tel. No. Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	Tel. No. Worksop 2947

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

A service has now been organised in Worksop to provide domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include:-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping etc. but not nursing. They make their own provision for meals.

A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 3s. 3d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 61, Carlton Road, Worksop (Telephone: Worksop 2884).

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (ENGLAND & WALES)

The School Health Service was founded some 50 years ago. In the early days of the service out of every 1,000 children medically examined 140 were verminous, 130 under-nourished, 100 had defective footwear, 50 had inadequate clothing, 40 had rickets and 30 had heart disease.

The figures for England and Wales for 1957 - per 1,000 examined, were:-

40 Verminous  
17 Under-nourished  
2 Heart disease  
and NONE had rickets

For the country as a whole, the ravages of infectious disease have been greatly restricted as for example:-

Deaths caused annually in every 1,000,000 children under 15 years of age.	1901 - 1910	1957
Scarlet Fever - deaths	271	Nil
Whooping Cough - deaths	815	8
Measles - deaths	915	9
Diphtheria - deaths	571	Nil

Despite these improvements there are no grounds for complacency since many other problems have to be considered. For example 2,000 children contract tuberculosis each year, and as you know from your television screens, there is a high accident and violent death rate.

There is an increasing amount of dental decay and an insufficient number of dentists in the School Health Service.

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## SECTION C.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### Whooping Cough

There were no cases of whooping cough notified during 1958. The number of children immunised against the disease was 506.

#### Measles

As I pointed out in my report last year, epidemics of measles usually run in two-year cycles. In 1957 there were 1,927 cases, but the number in 1958 was only 13.

#### Scarlet Fever

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. The infection was mild in type.

#### Cerebro Spinal Fever

One case of cerebro spinal fever was reported in the district during 1958.

#### Poliomyelitis

There was one case of poliomyelitis during the year - a child - who, I'm glad to say made a satisfactory recovery.

During the year the number of persons who completed a course of injections against poliomyelitis was 5,208.

#### Diphtheria

For the tenth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 547. As emphasised in all my previous reports dealing with this infection, it is necessary for a high level of immunisation to be kept up in order to prevent this disease re-appearing.

Because of the press publicity attached to poliomyelitis, one would imagine that this disease and smallpox were the only ones to be dreaded nowadays. Young mothers have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria and they do not appear to attach any importance to the disease. It can, however, still cause death or severe heart complications.

Year.	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1953	343	81
1954	338	44
1955	325	62
1956	491	56
1957	459	61
1958	488	59

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

### Annual Return for Year Ended 31st December, 1958

Number of children in this area on 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1958.

Age on 31.12.58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1954-57	5 - 9 1949-53	10 - 14 1944-48	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children who completed last course (primary or booster) in the period 1953-58.	94	1,460	1,941	158	3,653
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier.	-	-	480	2,257	2,737
TOTALS ...	94	1,460	2,421	2,415	6,390

### Tuberculosis

Twenty-seven new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and three cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1958. In 1957 there were 40 new cases reported.

### Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was only 289.

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The letters B.C.G. stand for Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin. The latter two are names of the French doctors who discovered the vaccine.

Hitherto, only those children who had been family contacts of a case of the disease and who were susceptible to it, were given this protection. Now, school children in their last year of school can have this protection.

During the year 405 children were skin tested to determine their sensitivity - 313 who gave a negative reaction were vaccinated.

The children who gave a positive reaction were referred to the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

SECTION D.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes one hundred and twenty one members of the Corporation's staff were examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No action had to be taken under this section during the year.

HOUSING

Progress continues in the development of Council Housing Estates. The position at the 31st March, 1959, is shown below.

(a) Permanent Houses & Flats

Erected under all schemes prior to 1945	..	552
Completed since 1945	..	1,962
Miscellaneous	..	23

(b) Permanent Bungalows

Erected prior to 1945	..	140
Completed since 1945	..	204

(c) Temporary Bungalows (Prefabs)

Completed since 1945	..	147
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The number of new houses completed during 1958 was:-

(a) by the Council	..	100
(b) by Private Enterprise	..	49
		<hr/>
		149

The number of new houses which were let to persons selected by the Health Department because of tuberculosis and other health reasons was:-

Houses	13
Bungalows	8
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	21

During the year 1958 the number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation was 6, and the number of houses included in slum clearance schemes was 77. The total number of persons in the families involved was 209.

Considerable progress is being made in dealing with Slum Clearance property in the Borough. Since 1947, 149 houses have been dealt with by



Clearance Area procedure and a start has now commenced on two further areas comprising approximately 167 dwellings.

The difficulty, however, now becoming apparent is the delay in proceeding with the new dwellings to house the families expected to be displaced from the new Clearance Areas. This delay is most disturbing as it will cause serious retarding of the Council slum clearance drive.

Many other sub-standard houses still remain to be dealt with in Worksop, and unless rehousing can proceed smoothly and in line with a steady programme of slum clearance, I am afraid these unsatisfactory dwellings will have to provide housing accommodation for a longer period than was anticipated.

Work commenced at the end of the year on the construction of one bedroom bungalows at Rayton. This type of accommodation is the answer to the problem concerning single old people who like to continue to live independently.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Regulations are administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Chief Inspector has forwarded an extract from the Public Analyst's Report for 1958 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

Three hundred and eleven samples, comprising both food and drugs, were analysed and fourteen samples proved unsatisfactory.

Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-53.

Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and  
submitted to prescribed tests.

	No. Samples taken	Complied	Failed to comply
Tuberculin Tests	-	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-
Pasteurised, Heat treated etc	111	111	-



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	7	2	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	144	61	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	3	-	Nil
TOTALS ...	156	66	1	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	3	3	-	-	-

## CLEAN AIR

Over 700 years ago in this land, coal smoke was regarded as a menace to health.

Some four years ago during the great smog in London, some 4,000 people died as the result of smog.

Public attention was drawn to this by the Beever Committee which was set up and as a result of their recommendations the Clean Air Act, 1956, was passed.

The Act makes provision for abating pollution of the air by smoke.

## ENTERITIS IN CALVES

This heading may cause some surprise in a medical officer's report, but the facts and reasons are interesting.

In November last, the department was informed that cases of diarrhoea were occurring in children living in Scofton Village. During the course of our investigations, it was found that milk supplied from the dairy, although tuberculin tested, was not pasteurised. Pending the outcome of bacteriological investigations, users were advised to boil the milk until further notice. The farmer concerned had recently started a T.T. attested herd and unfortunately had lost some 60 calves from enteritis (diarrhoea) before the during our investigations. It should be explained that outbreaks of diarrhoea in calves are fairly common all over the country and the disease is one of the most frequent causes of death.

It is important that calves be fed on mother's milk for the first few days of their existence. If they are being sold they should not be subjected to fatiguing long journeys or to inclement weather conditions.

The calf, like the human infant, requires careful handling and protection, particularly during the first few weeks of life.

The question naturally arose as to the possibility of some connection between the cases of diarrhoea in the village affecting humans, and those affecting calves some few miles away. Faecal specimens were taken from most of the families living in the village, but none of these grew any pathogenic germs. The patients themselves made a quick recovery. At the same time, samples of the milk were examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield, but no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

Attention was next focused on the water and samples were taken from every conceivable source of supply on the estate. All these were found to be satisfactory.

At the dairy farm, it was discovered that with the exception of six cottages which were supplied by shallow wells, all the other farms obtained their water from the water tower beside the Hall. As calves are notoriously susceptible to lead poisoning, we requested the veterinary officers if they would examine the dead carcasses for evidence of lead.



Extensive examinations, however, showed that the lead in the kidney cortex was at a normal level. The question of lead poisoning arose, because some two months previously in connection with an improvement scheme at an isolated cottage on the estate, the water supply was found to contain an exceptional amount of lead in solution. Incidentally there was no history of illness in any of the occupants and signs of chronic lead poisoning were absent. It was found that an old lead pump had been installed many years before and the owner of the cottage was asked to remove this. Arrangements were made at the same time for the transportation of water to this tenant from a safe source.

Having gone so far in the investigations, it was felt that an attempt should be made to find the cause and source of the infection in the calves. The owner and his agent co-operated with the Health Department fully and numerous faecal specimens were taken from the calves. These were examined at the Public Health Laboratory. The Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Leeds, who were also investigating the outbreak, very kindly gave us their full co-operation. In two of the calves an epidemic form of bacterium coli was isolated. In others no pathogens were found.

Attention was next directed to the animal feeding stuffs. These, however, did not reveal any pathogenic germs.

The Ministry's Senior Veterinary Investigation Officer, who had conducted many post mortem examinations on the calves, agreed with us that there was no obvious connection between the illness in the calves and that in the human population on the estate.

The investigation was, I think, worthwhile and I hope was of some assistance to the owner of the cattle. It is interesting, however, to recall, although it may have no direct bearing on the investigation just described, that the Public Health Laboratory Service have recently issued a report upon their examination of a wide variety of animal foodstuffs and fertilizers used in this country. Examination covered hoof and horn, blood, bone, meat, fish, vegetables, and meat products whether used for food stuffs or fertilizers and an attempt was made to isolate salmonella organisms (food poisoning).

Most of the bone and meat products used in this country for animal feeding are home produced, but some bone meal and the greater part of the fish meal is imported. The meal products were found to be free from pathogenic germs, but some 12,000 specimens of all types of the other food stuffs showed widespread contamination - the imported products more heavily than the home. Some of the investigators attempted to relate the salmonella contaminated food stuffs to the salmonella infection found occasionally in pigs and in turn to outbreaks of salmonellosis in the human population. Investigations began in the slaughterhouses and then went back to the farms. There, healthy pigs and various pig meals were examined bacteriologically, and to a large extent the investigators were successful in isolating some germs from the pigs that were also found in the pig meal. It was not possible, however, in any case to demonstrate a complete chain from the contaminated pig meal to the infected pig, to the contaminated meat in the slaughterhouse, leading to food poisoning in man. There was always one link missing. If the missing link is eventually found, it may help to explain the reason why a pork or meat factory, which is

hygienically run, is sometimes incriminated as the main source of food poisoning outbreaks. The problem seems to be, therefore, which goes in first, infection in the animal leading to infection in man, or vice versa?

Investigations are taking place into this problem. It is important that it should be solved because food poisoning caused through infected meat products can involve many consumers in town and villages along the course of supply.

These outbreaks are both troublesome and expensive to investigate and prevent. On the financial side alone, considerable sums of money have to be paid in compensation by some local authorities to commercial food handlers, who have been ordered to stay off work under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.

The drug treatment of salmonella food poisoning is very often ineffective as no satisfactory antibiotic has, as yet, been discovered for the elimination of the germ. If infected patients have to be admitted to hospital, there is also the high cost of maintenance for their stay and treatment. If hospital nurses are involved and have no home in this country, then they have to be removed to isolation hospitals.

Infected children have, of course, to be excluded from school for long periods.

It is sometimes said that the routine taking of specimens from employees in food factories (pork and meat factories) would not be worthwhile because in interim periods the food handlers might easily become infected, and yet his condition could easily clear-up and hence miss detection in the next specimen period. There is much truth in this. Nevertheless there is evidence also to show that in those places where the management have themselves arranged for laboratory examinations, that the procedure has been worthwhile.

#### WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, C.O. Allsopp, Esq., M.I.Mun.E. for the following information on the town's water supply scheme:

The main source of supply for the Borough is Sunnyside Water Pumping Station. At this station four boreholes have been sunk to depths varying from 188 feet to 315 feet through the Bunter Sandstone and the magnesian limestone strata of the triassic rocks. The pumps installed in each borehole force the water through softening units operating upon the base exchange principle and a chlorinating plant to a service reservoir having a capacity of 802,000 gallons. The precise degree of softening is dependent on the draught upon the public mains, but every effort is made to soften the water, which has an initial hardness of 50 parts to 17 parts per 100,000. The chlorinator, which is automatic in operation, injects liquid chlorine into the pumping main before it enters the reservoir. The residual chlorine in water leaving the reservoir is recorded automatically and the residual is at present maintained at 0.2 parts per million.

From the service reservoir, water is supplied by gravity to the greater part of the borough, and to serve a relatively small area situate at levels which cannot be supplied by gravity from the main reservoir, water is pumped by two small pumps to two high level tanks which have a total capacity of



14,000 gallons. Two small balancing reservoirs, each having a capacity of 8,000 gallons have been constructed at Sparken Hill and Darfoulds to augment the supply in those areas.

The average daily consumption from Sunnyside Water Pumping Station is 1,400,000 gallons of which approximately 245,000 gallons is supplied in bulk to Worksop R.D.C. at their reservoir situate on Peaks Hill, Carlton Road.

When the village of Manton was developed, it became apparent that, with the increasing demand upon Sunnyside, it would be difficult to supply it from that source and that as development reached the higher levels it would virtually be impossible. An agreement was reached therefore with the Wigan Coal and Iron Company for a supply to be made available from the water which they were at that time supplying to Clowne R.D.C. This connection is in Forest Lane and the water is, at this point sterilised by sodium hypochlorite. More recently, an additional connection has been made to a main in Kingston Road by agreement with Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board who now have complete control over the water available from Manton Colliery. An additional sodium hypo-chlorinator is being installed at this point to augment that installed in Forest Lane. The total consumption in Manton is approximately 120,000 gallons per day.

A few outlying farms and properties - including Worksop Golf Club - situate on the line of the pumping main from Manton Colliery to Clowne are supplied with water from this main. Other outlying premises are supplied with water by Retford R.D.C., by private water works such as Rhodesia and in a few cases by wells.

### WATER

Waters are usually classed as hard or soft, according to their action on soap. The less amount of soap required to produce a lather, the softer the water.

Excessively hard waters have been alleged to cause kidney disease and stomach upset, but on most unreliable evidence.

When people go on holiday to seaside resorts, they may have occasional dyspeptic symptoms for a few days. This is usually due to the change in the character of the water used, and can occur in persons who have been accustomed to the use of hard water, drinking soft water, and vice versa.

One of the important things which we ask the Public Analyst to look for is lead. The limit is 0.1 mg/L for drinking water. Even with the use of lead pipes the concentration should not exceed 0.3 mg/L.

During the year under review, no abnormal amount of lead was found.

### Safety and Purity of the Water Supply:

The Public Health and Engineer's Departments ensure by frequent sampling that the water supply for all the town's residents is safe to drink. Each month the Public Health Inspectors collect four samples of water from the four corners of the town, varying the place of sampling on each occasion. The water is then submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

The Borough Engineer also causes samples to be taken at least once

monthly and these are submitted to the laboratory of the Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

Twice a year, samples of water are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene in London. In this way a triple check is kept on the water supplies. I am glad to say that all the specimens have proved satisfactory.

Although the control of the water undertaking will shortly be in the hands of a new authority, namely, the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board, this department will continue to take samples of water for bacteriological purity.

#### Health of Workmen employed at the Waterworks:

Great discrimination has to be exercised in the selection of workmen employed at the waterworks.

The clinical history of each workman, with particular reference to enteric infection (Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Dysentery) has to be thoroughly investigated, and blood, urine and faecal tests may have to be carried out. If positive results are obtained then the man will not be employed.

#### Fracture of Water Mains:

Where a fractured main is to be replaced, the new section is carefully chlorinated before being put into position.

The results of chemical analyses show that residual chlorine was not detected.

During the years 1939-45, in different parts of the country, it was a wartime measure to distribute water containing residual chlorine in a larger amount than formerly (to prevent water borne epidemics should these arise as the result of fractured mains caused by heavy explosives). The amounts of 0.2 to 0.8 mg per litre were common, but no ill-effects on health were recorded although complaints of chlorinous odour were not infrequent.

### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

#### WATER

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender: M.O.H. Worksop M.B.

Lab. Ref. No. W58/1418.

Senders Ref. No. 36/58.

Nature of Sample: Water from tap in kitchen,  
45, Carlton Road, Worksop.  
Worksop Borough Supply.

Date and hour of collection : 17.9.58

12-30 p.m.

Date and hour of arrival : 17.9.58

3-30 p.m.

#### REPORT

Date of Report: 19.9.58.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37° C. aerobically NIL per ml.

Probable Number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C. NIL per 100 ml.

Probable Number of faecal coli NIL per 100 ml.



REMARKS :

Bacteriologically this sample is satisfactory.

(Signed) E.H. GILLESPIE.

Eighteen water samples were taken from wells in various parts of the district.

One well which was the only supply to a house in the centre of town was found to be polluted. The owner of the house has now connected the property to the town's main supply.

Another well providing the only domestic supply to a farm in a remote part of the district was found to be polluted. Provision of an alternative supply was not possible, and the owner of the property was advised to provide a "Belco" chlorinating device to treat the water. This has now been installed and further water samples have been found to be satisfactory.

Certain other wells serving properties well away from the Council's mains were also found to be polluted. These properties, all on a large country estate, are to be connected by the owner to the water supply belonging to a nearby colliery.

The water from one well serving a block of four cottages, though found to be satisfactory bacteriologically was found to be unfit chemically owing to its hardness and very high mineral content. It is now proposed to connect these properties to the Council's mains.

Whenever unsatisfactory results are obtained on a particular water supply, the occupiers of the property are advised to boil all drinking water until a safe and wholesome supply is provided to the property.

Six water samples were taken of borehole water supplies serving private properties. All were found to be satisfactory.

Six samples were taken of certain dyke and river waters to check on river pollution.

In addition to the above samples, six samples were taken by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board of water supplied by them to the Borough and eight samples were taken by the National Coal Board of the water from the Board's well which supplies the village of Rhodesia, Worksop. All these samples were reported to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS.

A municipal swimming bath is situate in the Borough and is open to the public. During the year, samples of water were taken and the results of the analyses were satisfactory in each case. The purpose of the filtration and chlorination of swimming bath water is to provide a constant supply of clean and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in 'Bathing loads' and consequently in degree of pollution make the protection of swimming bath water no simple task. While the baths staff do everything to maintain a "safe" standard of bath water, the bathers themselves could assist very materially by the observance of strict personal hygiene.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system of Worksop is 'partially separate', that is to say, separate foul and surface water sewers have been provided in the greater part of the borough. Areas which have been developed in more recent years have been provided with separate sewers whilst in some of the older parts of the town foul water sewers only exist. Every opportunity is taken to improve this position and obtain complete separation.

The surface water sewers discharge to the River Ryton and its tributaries and the foul water sewers of the town to settling tanks at Bracebridge Sewage Pumping Station. The solids are deposited in the tanks, which are cleansed manually, and, after passing through screens the liquid is pumped to Kilton Sewage Farm where it is disposed of by broad irrigation over an area of approximately 400 acres. The daily flow to Bracebridge is approximately 1,200,000 gallons.

The sewage from a small industrial area in Sandy Lane which could not be drained by gravity into the main system, flows to a small pumping station at Lowgrounds, where after passing through settling tanks and screens it is lifted by two vertical spindle centrifugal pumps to the head of the sewer in Sandy Lane, joining the main system.

The villages of Shireoaks and Rhodesia have a separate sewerage system which discharges to a disposal works at Rhodesia. At this works the sewers discharge to detritus chambers and a pump well from whence the sewage is pumped to sedimentation tanks, filter beds and humus tanks. After treatment, the effluent is discharged to the River Ryton.

Due to the rapid expansion of these villages in the post-war era the works are overloaded and a scheme for their enlargement is in course of preparation.

A portion of the main sewer in Gateford Road, between Victoria Square and Overend Road is at present being renewed in 21" and 24" diameter pipes by contract and a scheme for the provision of large diameter surface water sewers between Beaver Place and the level crossing on Carlton Road and Sandy Lane junction in Gateford Road has been prepared and has received preliminary approval of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

A further scheme for the provision of a large diameter foul water sewer in Valley Road and Stanley Street is in course of preparation.

-X-X-X-X-X-



APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1.

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	Worksop	England & Wales
1944	47	46
1945	45	46
1946	51	43
1947	43	41
1948	38	34
1949	14	32
1950	36	30
1951	37	29
1952	37	27
1953	16	27
1954	26	25.5
1955	26.5	24.9
1956	30.3	23.8
1957	16.2	23.0
1958	17.7	22.5

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1958

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE												TOTAL.								
	DAYS										MONTHS										
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meningitis & Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bilateral Haemothorax	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infected Meningomyelocele	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemolytic Disease on New Born	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11

APPENDIX C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	2	0	1	5	6	2	7	1	5	1	4	6	40
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Measles	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	3	13
Pneumonia	9	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	21
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	40	79	8	-	4	-	1	3	4	5	144
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
TOTALS ...	12	4	45	84	18	2	13	8	9	7	10	17	229

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd).

TABLE 2.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

AGE	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1954 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	1	10	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	4	2	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	2
35 - 45 "	5	3	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 55 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS ...	16	18	2	-	36	2	2	-	-	4
1955 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
25 - 35 "	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	1	3	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	3
45 - 55 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	11	6	1	-	18	5	2	-	-	7
1956 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	3	6	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 35 "	3	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
45 - 55 "	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS ...	9	9	2	2	22	-	-	-	-	Nil

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd)

TABLE 2. (Cont'd).

Notification of Tuberculosis

AGE	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1957 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	4	6	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 "	4	4	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 "	3	2	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	N11
45 - 55 "	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 65 "	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS ...	21	19	1	3	44	1	-	-	-	1
1958 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 5 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 15 "	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 25 "	2	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 35 "	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 45 "	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	N11
45 - 55 "	2	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1
55 - 65 "	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Over 65 "	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
TOTALS ...	14	13	3	-	30	1	1	-	-	2



# USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Mr. McLean, District Welfare Officer	...	(Office)	Worksop 2536
do.		(Home)	Worksop 3927
N.S.P.C.C. (Inspector Owen)	...	...	Mansfield 1445
Medical Officer of Health	...	(Office)	Worksop 2405
do.	...	(Home)	Worksop 3860
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	(Office)	Worksop 2220
do.		(Home)	Worksop 2287
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	Worksop 2457
School Clinic, Watson Road	...	...	Worksop 2981
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	Ext. 29. Worksop 2836

## DOCTORS.

Drs. R.P. Anderson (Senior & Junior) and G. Drown			Worksop 2052
Dr. G.H. Arnison	...	...	Worksop 2020
Dr. E.G. Bangay	...	...	Worksop 2404
Dr. L. Foster	...	...	Worksop 2871
Dr. G. Herbert	...	...	Worksop 2470
Dr. G.R. Moodie	...	...	Worksop 3189
Dr. L.M. Harrison	...	...	Worksop 3336
Drs. F. Shortt & Harbinson	...	...	Worksop 2145
Dr. P. Venables	...	...	Worksop 2960

## DISTRICT NURSES.

Miss Boyle, 30, Bracebridge	...	...	Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	...	...	Worksop 2947

## HOSPITALS.

Kilton Hill Hospital	...	...	Worksop 2831
Victoria Hospital	...	...	Worksop 2836
Carlton Old Persons Hospital	...	...	Nth. Carlton 344
Saxondale Hospital	...	...	Radcliffe-on-Trent 11

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Children's Officer, 29, Potter Street	...	...	Worksop 2532
Probation Officer, 114, Bridge Street	...	...	Worksop 2535
Nursery School, The Canch	...	...	Worksop 2744
Aged Persons Home, Parkside, Park Street	...	...	Worksop 2746
Ambulance Service	...	...	Worksop 3366
Home Help Service	...	...	Worksop 2884
District Education Office	...	...	Worksop 2512
Police Station	...	...	Worksop 2244
Hesley Hall, Tickhill	...	...	Rossington 313
Worksop College	...	...	Worksop 2391
Public Health Laboratory	...	...	Sheffield 387253

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO RESIDE IN THE BOROUGH.

Alderman W.E. Woodward, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2423
Alderman S.J. Skillen, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2736
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2548
Mrs. P.M. Boldry, J.P.	...	(Home)	Nth. Carlton 421
Mr. J. Wilkinson, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2616
do.	...	(Office)	Worksop 2273
Councillor A.J. Eastland, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2853
do.	...	(Office)	Worksop 2182
Dr. G. Herbert, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2470
Captain E.W.S. Foljambe, J.P.	...	(Home)	Worksop 2207

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B O R O U G H   O F   W O R K S O P

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health in  
pursuance of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London)  
Regulations, 1935 & 1951.

W.H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

July, 1959.

## INTRODUCTION.

The vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector, created on 1st December, 1957, was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. Sykes, of Sheffield County Borough, who commenced duties on 11th August, 1958.

I am grateful for the willing and helpful co-operation at all times of the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Owen, Mr. Motley and Mr. Sykes. A good deal of hard work has been accomplished during the year, mainly due to their excellent team spirit.

## INSPECTIONS.

During the year, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<u>General</u>	..	..	..	3,263
(includes infectious diseases, caravans, rodent control, drainage, water supply, etc.)				
<u>Housing</u>	..	..	..	1,391
(includes housing defects, slum clearance, certificates of disrepair, etc.)				
<u>Food Premises</u>	..	..	..	385
<u>Meat and Other Foods</u>		..	..	1,209

## UNFIT HOUSES.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957).

Nos. 17 & 18, Bridge Terrace	Tenants rehoused. Closed.
Nos. 179, 181, 183 & 185, Eastgate.	Three tenants rehoused. Closed. One tenant awaits rehousing.

## Housing Act, 1957.

Clearance Areas 3, 4a & 4b included 72 houses in the Marecroft/Abbey Street/Langley Street area.

Application was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of these premises.

On 24th June, a Public Inquiry was held in the Town Hall at which objections were heard on 22 houses.

The following decisions were made by the Minister and notified to the Council in September, 1958:-

### Clearance Area No. 3 - 4 houses (pink)

Order confirmed but 2 houses excluded. Considered unfit and Local Authority advised to deal with them under Closing and Demolition Order procedure.

Clearance Area No. 4a - 15 houses (pink) and 4 houses (grey).

Order confirmed.

Clearance Area No. 4b - 45 houses (pink) and 4 houses and builder's yard (grey).

Order confirmed but 3 houses (grey) excluded.

By the end of 1958, 53 families from these Clearance Areas had been rehoused.

Clearance Area No. 5

Comprising 5 houses (nos. 138 - 146, Cheapside), two only being occupied. Application was made to the Minister for a Clearance Order.

Proposed Clearance Areas 6 & 7.

Towards the end of the year, detailed inspections commenced of the dwelling houses included in these proposed clearance areas in the Sandhill Street/Cresswell Street/Colbeck Street/Sandy Lane/Gateford Road area.

Approximately 167 houses are involved with an estimated population of 440 persons.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications	..	87
Number of applications withdrawn	..	3
Number of certificates issued	..	56
Number of Undertakings accepted	..	33
Number of Undertakings refused	..	5
Number of certificates issued in default of Undertaking	..	9
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	..	36
Number of certificates revoked	..	31
Number of objections to revocation (by tenants)		5
Number of revocation applications refused		5

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at 87, Lowtown Street.

The house, with common room and 9 dormitories, is registered to accommodate 49 male lodgers only. The residents are mainly permanent and only a few itinerants are catered for during the year.

The house continues to be maintained satisfactorily and registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

CARAVANS.

One privately owned site has accommodation for 15 residential caravans.

Permission was granted for a period of one year for the siting of a residential caravan at the rear of a dwelling house in Dawber Street.

Towards the end of the year, consideration was given to the possibility of the provision of a municipal caravan site.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, came fully into operation on the 1st June, 1958, and now provides all Local Authorities with the necessary powers to reduce atmospheric pollution in their districts.

Atmospheric pollution is not an urgent problem but there is no doubt that considerable pollution is caused in the town in addition to any background pollution derived from the large industrial centres to the North West of the Borough.

The main causes of pollution in Worksop are (a) domestic smoke (b) smoke from railways (c) industrial smoke and (d) fumes and dust from the large volume of traffic passing through the town.

It is intended in 1959 to set up atmospheric pollution record stations to obtain information as to the intensity of pollution in the district.

No policy has yet been made by the Borough Council regarding the possible establishment of smoke control areas in the Borough.

The large housing estates to the North East of the district could most readily be made into "smoke control areas" with little or no cost to the Council as practically all the houses are already equipped with approved type fireplaces capable of burning smokeless fuels.

The problem of "concessionary coal" however is still the major factor to be overcome before proposals could go ahead for such areas.

Considerable improvement has been noted since 1st June, 1958, as regards nuisance from industrial smoke. It would appear that manufacturers are fully conversant with the requirements of the Clean Air Act and are taking steps to prevent trouble.

The electrification of one colliery within the district is now practically complete and no nuisance is now caused from smoke emission. At the other colliery in the district, however, hand fired Lancashire boilers still provide the main source of power with considerable nuisance being caused from time to time by emission of black smoke.

The increase in the use of diesel locomotives by the Railway Authority should eventually reduce the smoke nuisance which is frequently being caused by steam locomotives whilst standing in the station or sidings or passing through the town.

The nuisance caused by fumes, dust, etc. from heavy traffic passing through the town will only be reduced when the proposed ring roads are constructed to divert traffic from the town centre.

One application for prior approval of the installation of a furnace in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was approved by the Council during the year. The application was in connection with the installation of a Super Economic Boiler fitted with a chain grate mechanical stoker.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1958 was 7,469, an increase of 503 over last year's figure of 6,966. This was mainly due to an increase

in the number of pigs slaughtered.

The *Cysticercus Bovis* problem remains. In the year under review 0.8% of all adult cattle slaughtered in the Borough were found affected. No generalised affections were found and after condemnation of the affected parts all the carcasses concerned were submitted for refrigeration for the prescribed period.

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* is still a cause of discontent amongst butchers owing to the loss in value when the carcass has returned from the cold store.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,544	107	28	3,116	2,674	-
Number inspected	1,544	107	28	3,116	2,674	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. &amp; Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	3	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	262	12	-	46	115	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	16.9	11.2	-	1.5	4.4	-
<u>T.B. Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	50	6	-	-	45	-
% of the number inspected affected with T.B.	3.3	5.6	-	-	1.7	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	13	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Amount of Meat condemned at slaughterhouses.

	Tons	Cwts	Lbs
Affected with Tuberculosis	1	14	28
Affected with other diseases	1	4	99
Total	2	19	15

Foodstuffs condemned in 1958.

<u>Tinned Food</u>	<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Other Food</u>	<u>Lbs. Ozs.</u>
Tomatoes	379	Potatoes	20 -
Vegetables	201	Chocolate Rolls	2 8
Fish	98	Cake Mixture	5 8
Fruit	394	Cake	30 4
Meat	300	Cheese	75 -
Soup	72	Flour	10 -
Milk	62	Margarine	6 -
<u>Meat</u>	<u>Lbs. Ozs.</u>	Biscuits	- 8
Bacon	171 -	Pears	112 -
Sausage	71 -	Peaches	150 -
Ham	43 8	<u>Fish</u>	9 -
Pork	32 -		
Corned Beef	14 4		
Jellied Veal	8 -		
Tongue	4 -		
Cooked Meats	6 12		
Rabbits	60 -		

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The position regarding slaughterhouses remains substantially the same as last year with 8 private slaughterhouses licensed and operating in the Borough.

The coming into operation of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, in August has now set out the future policy regarding these premises. This Act, together with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, and Regulations made under these Acts i.e. The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, provides for new standards which will eventually improve slaughterhouses throughout the whole country. Premises which, owing to size, conditions and lack of available space for expansion, cannot comply with the new requirements will, therefore, cease to function.

Discussions have been carried out with the present occupiers of slaughterhouses regarding the proposed requirements and in certain instances improvements are already being made to bring premises up to the required standards.

One slaughterhouse occupier has already provided a stunning pen for



adult cattle and is to proceed during the coming year with major improvements. Another occupier has provided a suitable hanging room adjacent to the slaughterhouse and has carried out considerable improvements to the premises. One of the present licensed slaughterhouses is expected to cease operating during 1959 as a result of street widening plans.

The scheme to provide a new private slaughterhouse by and for the joint use of certain butchers in the Worksof Area is still proceeding and it is hoped that construction will commence during 1959.

The provision of this slaughterhouse is most urgent as upon completion it will enable three present sub-standard slaughterhouses now in use to be voluntarily closed by the occupiers. It is, therefore, imperative, that every effort should be made by all interested parties to expedite the erection of this proposed building.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

The number of slaughtermen licensed during the year to slaughter and stun animals within the Borough was 33.

#### ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947 - 1952.

Provisional Grade.	I	II	III	IV
	16	6	5	4
Total number of samples	..	..	31	

The recommended standard is that over a six monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Investigations were made regarding the unsatisfactory samples which were all obtained from two manufacturers in the Borough.

In one case the trouble was finally traced to a fault in the freezing equipment. Repairs were carried out and new equipment provided and follow-up samples fell into Grade I.

In the other case where the premises concerned are of poor layout and construction, the contributory causes of the low grading were believed to have been insufficient care in the cleaning and sterilizing of equipment and containers. The owner was instructed to remedy these faults and further samples were found to be in Grade I.

#### Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of heat treated ice cream	..	..	4
Manufacture of complete cold mix ice cream		..	1
Sale of ice cream (mainly wrapped ices)	..	..	96

#### MILK AND DAIRIES.

The Borough of Worksof is included in a Specified Milk Area in accordance with Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The use of a special designation (i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised) is, therefore, obligatory for the purpose of all retail sales of milk in the Borough.

A milk pasteurising factory is situated in the Borough. These premises which have recently been modernised and improved, are licensed by the Nottinghamshire County Council, the Food and Drugs Authority for this area.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 and 1954.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

	<u>Principal</u> <u>Dealers Licences</u>	<u>Supplementary</u> <u>Dealers Licences</u>
Pasteurised	29	4
Sterilised	40	2
Tuberculin Tested	6	3

#### FOOD HYGIENE.

The improvement in food hygiene standards noted in the previous year's survey was maintained in 1958. It was also pleasing to find that there was an increasing tendency for the general public to show their dissatisfaction with conditions and practices that were once meekly accepted, by complaining to the Health Department and by taking their custom to the cleaner shops.

Meanwhile, offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations continued to be found. Most of these infringements involved a risk of contamination to food by the careless manner in which it was handled or exposed, or by the dirty habits of certain food traders. There are, unfortunately, many people engaged in the food trade who are completely indifferent to any attempts that are made to improve conditions. In some instances this is due to the traders and their assistants being concerned solely with the profit to themselves, but in many more there is the firm conviction that their own doubtful standards of hygiene are adequate, and that to attempt to improve them would be a waste of time, effort and money. Progress to them, it would seem, is something for the past or the future, but not for today.

It is the policy of the Department to advise and persuade rather than to coerce food handlers into adopting clean habits when carrying on their trade. With over 350 food businesses in the town and frequent urgent demands for the Inspectors' attention on other public health matters, it is possible to make only an occasional inspection of each business. Consequently in the period between visits it must be the food handler's conscience and pride in his trade which governs his standard of cleanliness. In short, each man is his own Big Brother.

Only on rare occasions do the Inspectors recommend the taking of legal action to remedy conditions, and then only when there appears to be no other way of convincing the trader of the error of his ways. Such cases do, however, serve the useful purpose of impressing upon other tradesmen their duty to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. In 1958 it was found that as a result of two cases taken the previous year, there was a general marked improvement in the protection of food on counter tops. It was also pleasing to note that in the shop against which proceedings were taken and the case dismissed, no attempt had been made to capitalise on their success, but rather that this shop had now set itself up as a model to others.



## PESTS AND VERMIN.

During the year the services of the Health Department staff were regularly sought to identify and deal with a wide variety of pests infesting property. Included in the list were ants, bed bugs, blow flies, bumble bees, carpet beetles, clover mites, cockroaches, fleas, house flies, lice, spider beetles, mosquitoes, wasps and wood lice.

In view of the recurring nature of some of these pests and the distress which they cause, special mention may be made of the following:-

### Bed Bugs.

Although the incidence of this pest has dropped considerably in the post-war period, infestations are still being regularly found. Such infested property probably represents only a small portion of the total infestation in the Borough and it is unfortunate that the unknown premises are allowed by their occupants to remain in that condition.

With the new insecticides now available for use and the new techniques evolved in recent years, no house need be verminous. Given the active co-operation of the occupants the Health Department staff can now guarantee the clearing of any block of infested property over a period of time.

The modern methods of control rarely cause any great inconvenience to the tenant, and it is only where the infestation has been allowed to go unchecked for a long period and has established itself in the fabric of the building that structural work need be carried out. In treating the premises, care is taken by the Inspectors and the Health Department Attendant to carry out the work with the minimum of publicity, for it is felt that the fear of publicity is the cause of much of the reluctance on the part of some tenants to report any infestation. This fear has often been found to be groundless, and the insect which some distressed occupier has been reluctant to report has turned out on inspection to be not a bed bug but some "wee, sleekit, sow'rin, tim'rous beastie" that had strayed in from the garden and was looking for the way back.

There is a popular misconception that bed bugs are found only where there are filthy conditions. How wrong this impression can be was illustrated on several occasions during the year, when immaculately kept houses were found on complaint to be harbouring bed bugs. In each case the infestation was found to have arisen through the fault either of a less particular next-door neighbour or of a former tenant who had moved on but left behind a legacy.

When house exchanges are arranged between Council tenants, a good deal of trust is placed by the one party on the other's cleanliness. Few people have the necessary self assurance to inspect the bedding when shown around the house into which they propose moving. Nor for that matter would the majority of persons recognise a bed bug were they to see one. Accordingly, arrangements have been made with the Housing Department whereby the Health Department is notified in advance of any exchanges in order that a vermin check can be made of each house. This system proved its worth in the latter months when two Council houses were found on inspection to be infested, and were treated before the exchanges were allowed to be made.

The giving away of verminous bedding to friends and relatives was found to be a common source of infestation. One tenant, by exchanging houses and

giving away surplus bedding, caused the infestation of no less than five Council houses. The Department has no check on such gifts, but in order that no verminous bedding is offered for sale, periodic visits are made to second-hand furniture sales and all beds and bedding examined. As yet no infested bedding has been found at these sales.

#### Mosquitoes.

During the early weeks of August three requests were received from tenants in the Retford Road area for their houses to be sprayed against fleas. In each case the Health Department Attendant, who carried out the spraying, reported that the premises were clean and appeared to be free from fleas.

Investigation, however, showed the presence of culicine mosquitoes in each of the houses, and when inquiries on a larger scale were made, it became apparent that most houses in the Manton/Kilton area were affected, those on the eastern boundary being particularly troubled.

A widespread search was made of standing water in that area, and this was later widened to cover most of the town, when further complaints began to come in.

In order to breed in numbers, culicine mosquitoes must have access to still water having an algal content on which the larvae feed. Many such ponds and watercourses, which appeared to be ideal breeding grounds, when inspected were found to be free from larvae. This state was brought about by the presence in the water of fish and predatory insect life.

For the most part the Chesterfield Canal was found to be clear, but at one point adjoining Retford Road the canal bank had subsided, allowing several hundred yards of grassland to be flooded. Here culicine mosquitoes were breeding in sufficiently large numbers to account for much of the trouble in that district.

Arrangements were put in hand to spray the flooded area, but before this could be completed a party of youthful "dam-busters" effectively dealt with the infestation by breaching the canal bank at a lower level and draining the canal. This form of mosquito control, though commendable from a public health point of view, was regarded in a somewhat different light by officials of the British Waterways!

In other parts of the town, open stretches of water were treated with concentrated D.D.T., which destroyed all larvae within minutes of application. Samples of the water taken after the treatment of a heavily infested pond at Shireoaks showed that the mosquito pupae, though more resistant to the insecticide, were all destroyed within the hour.

After completing the survey it was felt that a large part of the town's infestation was originating, not from natural water courses or ponds, but from the domestic soft water tanks and butts attached to so many Worksop houses. It was not found possible to inspect many of these, and householders are advised to notify the presence of any "wrigglers" in their tanks to the Health Department.

#### Clover Mites.

A warm spell in early May produced a series of complaints that houses



in the N.C.B. Estate, Carlton Road, were being invaded by swarms of clover mites. These mites are agricultural rather than domestic pests, but in recent years the use of so much grass-land for building purposes has caused a shift in habitat.

The spraying of walls and gardens with Malathion, which is recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, produced a temporary improvement, but owing to the lack of persistence of the insecticide, the infestations soon built up to their former levels if left unattended. As a more permanent form of control, each tenant was advised to clear any rank vegetation for at least six feet from the house wall, and to treat any clover in the lawns with weed killer. Where this was done the infestations were cleared.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

The Borough Council continues to provide a free service for rodent control in both domestic and business premises. In this the Council differs from many other Authorities, who make a charge upon the occupiers of infested property for work done by their ratcatchers. It has been found, however, that with the provision of a free service the public are more ready to report the presence of rats or mice at an early stage, rather than to delay in the hope that they might move elsewhere.

This service does not relieve occupiers of their duty under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, to keep their land free from rats. The presence of rats on domestic premises particularly is more often due to some act or omission on the part of the occupier. Ranking high in the causes of infestation are the keeping of poultry in unsuitable enclosures, the scattering of bread and food scraps on gardens and compost heaps, and the accumulation of rubbish in yards. In this respect close co-operation between the ratcatcher and the Inspectors is often necessary to obtain the removal of conditions favourable to the rapid breeding of rats.

Particular care is taken to ensure that Council occupied land remains free from infestation. With the commencement of tipping at the Carlton Road Cleansing Depot action was taken to reduce the possibility of rat infestation to a minimum. A survey of the allotments over which tipping was planned showed the presence of quite a large infestation. This was steadily reduced by a system of perimeter baiting and by the removal of the dilapidated structures that had been erected there over the years. At the end of each day's tipping the working face was covered with a thick layer of soil so as to prevent any food being available to rats, and only once was there found any evidence of rats digging into a completed part of the tip.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Five premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following businesses -

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	3
Hide and Skin	..	..	1
Manure Manufacturer	..	..	1

These trades continue with a minimum of nuisance, and inspections under the Factories Act showed satisfactory working conditions.

PET ANIMALS.

The two pet shops in town were re-licensed for a further period of one year. Both shops are well conducted.

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## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959

### INTRODUCTION.

The year was marked by further progress in the material organisation of the Department. I am pleased to record my appreciation of the work of the employees and am particularly grateful for the efficient services of Mr. T. Machin (Foreman) and Mr. A. Travis (Assistant Foreman).

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

Generally, the collection rounds were maintained at reasonable periods. The weekly service was only disorganised on a few occasions in the year due to abnormal weather conditions or staff holiday periods.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 157 new premises:-

Ashley Road (1), Browning Close (12), Buckingham Rise (10), The Baulk (1), Cavendish Road (1), Chatsworth Road (14), Castle Farm Lane (1), Carlton Road (1), Dunstan Crescent (2), Dawber Street (2), Dryden Dale (60), Fox Covert (1), Gateford Road (2), Hemmingfield Road (1), Herrick Drive (8), Kipling Close (10), Kedleston Road (2), Kilton Hill (1), Plantation Hill (3), Prince Charles Road North (2), Rossetti Gardens (16), Shireoaks (2) Valley Road (3), Worksop College (1).

### MAINTENANCE.

#### Vehicles and Buildings.

No new vehicles were purchased during the year as the programme of replacement of aged vehicles was completed.

Consideration was given to the employment of a mechanic for the refuse collection and disposal fleet, and the purchase of a more robust dozer for tip work. These items were included in the 1959/60 estimates.

The new garage was erected and occupied by October, 1958. This is a steel framed building, 70'0" x 60'0", clad with Big-6 corrugated asbestos sheets, with perspex roof lights and six double doors. The concrete floor is entirely free of obstruction and enables all our vehicles to be housed, still leaving space for future developments. An inspection pit was provided for use by the proposed mechanic.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

On 22nd August, 1958, controlled tipping was discontinued at the Sandy Lane Tip and operations transferred to the Carlton Road Tip.

As this latter site adjoins the Depot office and buildings, considerable time has been saved in travelling to and from the site for administrative and inspection purposes. When finally filled, this area should help to beautify what had become a conglomeration of decrepit shacks, purporting to be garden sheds and poultry houses, situated in a former sand quarry.



With the helpful co-operation of the Committee of the local Allotments Association, transfers of allotment holders to new ground at the western end of the site proceeded smoothly.

It is anticipated that tipping will be possible on this site for some 5 - 6 years.

#### Cesspool contents.

About 60 cesspools exist within the Borough boundary and these are emptied at approximately monthly intervals.

Difficulty has arisen in the disposal of the contents. Points of discharge which have been used for years without complaint are, for various reasons, now being denied to us and it is becoming extremely difficult to find new sites for this purpose.

Some hope of solution of the problem is now foreseen after talks with local farmers on the subject of compost and it appears that this may be the answer, not only to our disposal problem but to the scarcity of organic manure for the farmer.

#### PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council operates a Municipal Dustbin Scheme under the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This scheme commenced on 30th March, 1951, and has become increasingly popular among owners of property in the town as an easy means of dustbin provision and maintenance.

The Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, makes an annual charge of 7/6d. per bin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 177, making a total of 1,659 dustbins supplied under the Scheme since its inception.

#### WASTE PAPER.

The year's production showed an increase of 59 tons and an increase of £312 gross income over the previous year's total.

The Smith horizontal waste paper baler, installed four years ago, continues to give excellent results even in the cramped conditions of the present building in which it is housed.

Delay has occurred in the provision of the new waste paper baling shed and this provision has had to be extended to the 1959/60 estimate.

#### OTHER SALVAGE.

A further decrease in production of other salvage (metals, textiles etc.) gave a decrease of £248 gross income over the figure for the previous year. This was due to reduced prices and continuing difficulties of disposal to the steel industry.

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SALVAGE

1958/59

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	688	5	3	-	5,741.	0.	7.
Other Salvage (metals, textiles, etc.)	18	18	3	-	351.	3.	5.
	707	4	2	-	£6,092.	4.	0.

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal (1/4/58 - 31/3/59)

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied	..	..	621,440
Number of dry ashpits emptied	..	..	203
Number of wet ashpits emptied	..	..	32
Number of pail closets emptied	..	..	1,831
Number of cesspools emptied	..	..	674

Disposal

Number of loads deposited on tips	..	5,424
Number of liquid loads deposited on fields	..	1,385

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1958/1959.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Charges - Principal	1,984.	13.	6.						
Interest	509.	6.	3.						
				2,493.	19.	9.			
Bonus on Collections				1,828.	11.	3.			
Other Charges				29,508.	5.	4.			
							33,830.	16.	4.

INCOME.

Salvage

Waste Paper	5,741.	0.	7.			
Other Salvage	351.	3.	5.			
				6,092.	4.	0.

Other Items

Hire of Cesspool Emptier	404.	6.	3.	
Rents	473.	11.	2.	
Miscellaneous	3.	14.	0.	
				6,973. 15. 5.

Net expenditure charged to General							26,857.	0.	11.
Rate Fund Revenue Account									

DUSTBINS PROVIDED 1958/59

Expenditure	£630.	0s.	11d.
Income	£525.	1s.	0d.



